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NOTICE.

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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

The Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service assumes charge of the quarantine inspection service at Perth Amboy, N. J.

By a resolution adopted by the State board of health of New Jersey, approved by the attorney-general and governor of the State, the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service was requested to assume charge of the quarantine inspection service at Perth Amboy, N. J.

With the approval of the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, Assistant Surgeon W. A. Korn was detailed to that point, and the work of quarantine inspection was commenced July 19, 1904.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

Summary of work in Chinatown, San Francisco, for the week ended July 16, 1904.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, under date of July 18:

Week ended July 16.

Buildings reinspected.....	248
Rooms	1,824
Persons inspected	2,504
Sick	18
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary	13
Dead examined	6
Necropsies	3
Rats examined bacteriologically	46
Number showing pest infection	0
Places limed and disinfected	1,188
Times streets swept.....	3
Sewers flushed	18
Notices served to abate plumbing nuisance.....	14
Nuisances abated.....	7
Undergoing abatement	6
Total number plumbing inspections.....	132
Blocks covered with Danyz virus.....	11

Transactions on account of smallpox in northern Maine, Canadian border.

Weekly report of sanitary work in Madawaska region.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hammond reports, through Surgeon Kalloch, as follows:

Week ended July 2, 1904. Number of cases smallpox under supervision, 18; of these, previously reported, 18; new cases, none; houses

under quarantine, 5; persons vaccinated, 1; miles of territory covered, 60.

Week ended July 9, 1904. Number of cases smallpox under supervision, none; of these, previously reported, none; persons vaccinated, 5; miles of territory covered, 72; houses disinfected, 6.

Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.

Sanitary conditions at Galveston—Measures against mosquitoes.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Purnell reports as follows, July 9 and 10:

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., *July 9, 1904.*

In accordance with instructions, after visiting Houston I proceeded to Galveston. Here I found the sanitary conditions in fairly good shape, and the authorities fully alive to the necessities of the situation. Measures for the stopping of the propagation of mosquitoes had been inaugurated several months ago, and are still being vigorously prosecuted. The mosquito work here, as in other places, meets with some opposition from the laity, but fortunately the health department is given every possible assistance by the city government, and the opposition to the work is overcome whenever encountered. The general sanitary condition of Galveston, and the measures now in operation, are gratifying.

Resolutions adopted by sanitary convention at Yoakum.

JULY 10, 1904.

I attended the sanitary convention which was held at Yoakum on July 7, an invitation having been extended me by the mayor of Yoakum. This convention was the result of a call issued by the mayors of several towns located along the line of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway. The call was addressed to the mayors, health officers, and all interested in bringing about sanitary conditions in the cities, towns, and villages on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway Company's line. The purpose of the convention was to suggest measures and methods for the improvement of the general sanitary condition in the localities above indicated. There were in attendance about twenty representatives of as many localities. Much interest was manifested in the proceedings, and doubtless much good will result from the meeting. I inclose a full account of the proceedings.

[Inclosure.]

YOAKUM, TEX., *July 8, 1904.*

The sanitary convention held in Yoakum adjourned at 11 o'clock last night, being a pronounced success in point of attendance and in every other respect. During last night's session the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

It is the sense of the sanitary convention called by Hon. Dan T. Price, held in the city of Yoakum on the 7th of July, 1904, that a vigorous campaign should be urged against uncleanness and unsanitary

conditions in general, and against mosquitoes especially. We therefore recommend the following resolutions:

1. The rules and regulations for destroying and preventing the breeding of mosquitoes, as outlined by the State health officer, should be spread among the people and papers in all cities and towns should be asked to print same.

2. All municipalities should appropriate the necessary moneys in order to carry out all indispensable sanitary measures, and should willingly and actively cooperate with their health officers.

3. Committees of citizens should be organized in every city and town to cooperate with the health authorities.

4. All municipalities that have not yet enacted laws and ordinances making the carrying out of such sanitary measures compulsory, and in case of neglect, finable, should immediately do so.

5. All railroads should be asked to cooperate with the municipalities along this line, and should give them their moral and financial support.

6. Every individual owes it to the community in which he resides to do all in his power to promote the public welfare, and they are therefore urged to interest themselves in seeing that the measures for the promotion of sanitation and mosquito extermination of their respective communities be properly carried out.

JOHN H. PARNELL.
DR. S. BERG.
W. M. BRUMBY.
DAN T. PRICE.
F. S. SCHLEICHER.
W. S. STRICKLAND.
J. W. HOFF.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Purnell returns to San Antonio.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., July 14, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

Returned this afternoon.

PURNELL.

Further concerning necropsy in suspected case at San Diego, Tex.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., July 14, 1904.

I returned to San Antonio to-day from a trip to Alice, having proceeded no farther than that place on my way to investigate the reported case of yellow fever at San Diego. On reaching Alice I put myself in telephone communication with Doctor McKnight, of Laredo, who had, in company with Doctor Richardson, gone to San Diego. He informed me that the suspected case had died, that he and Doctor Richardson had performed a necropsy on the body, and that the findings showed conclusively that the case was not yellow fever. On gaining that information I returned to this place by the first train.

PURNELL.

Houston city council rejects proposed mosquito ordinance.

At a meeting of the board of mayor and aldermen of Houston, held July 11, 1904, the proposed cistern-screening mosquito ordinance was

defeated by a vote of 10 to 2. The principal objection urged against the ordinance was that the screening of water receptacles and cisterns in the city would be ineffective until some method had been devised by which the mudholes and swamps of the country could be deprived of their potency as breeding places for mosquitoes. (See Public Health Reports, July 15, 1904, page 1397.)

Summary of work at Laredo and New Laredo.

LAREDO, TEX., July 18, 1904.

During week ended July 16 fumigated at Laredo 33 houses, containing 150 rooms; also 4 wells and 2 tanks. Inspected 7,885 premises. Oiled 2,382 water containers. Cock and outfit have reached Roma. Maximum temperature, 101. No rainfall. New Laredo reports for period July 9 to 15, 3,598 domiciliary visits; 94 water containers found with larvæ; 131 containers emptied and 62 oiled.

RICHARDSON.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Nogales, Ariz.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gustetter reports, week ended July 9, 1904, as follows: Passengers inspected, 293; immigrants inspected, 24; immigrants deported, 6.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended July 2.	Week ended July 9.
Persons inspected.....	210	215
Persons held.....	0	0
Pullman cars fumigated.....	7	7

Inspected on footbridge, 5,329 persons.

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows: Week ended July 9, 1904:

Inspection Mexican Central passengers, 146; inspection Mexican immigrants, 51; special inspection Syrians, 3; disinfection soiled linen imported for laundry work, 497 pieces; vaccination of children of immigrants, 2.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports, July 13, through Assistant Surgeon Berry, as follows:

Week ended July 9, 1904:

Passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on trains from Mexico inspected, 417; immigrants on trains from Mexico inspected,

68; immigrants on trains from Mexico vaccinated, 7; Pullman coaches disinfected, 14; private coaches disinfected, 1; passengers from Mexico detained, 14; persons inspected and passed on international foot and carriage bridge, 3,401; persons inspected and refused entry on international foot and carriage bridge, 47.

Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States—Yearly and monthly.

CALIFORNIA—Fresno.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths, not reported. Three deaths from measles, 1 death from whooping cough and 3 deaths from tuberculosis reported.

Stockton.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 19,000. Total number of deaths 26, including enteric fever 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

ILLINOIS—Alton.—Period from April 1 to June 30, 1904. Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 55, including diphtheria 4, measles 2, scarlet fever 1, and 17 from tuberculosis.

Peoria.—Month of June, 1904. Census population, 56,100. Total number of deaths, 70, including diphtheria 2, and 4 from tuberculosis.

IOWA.—The Iowa Health Bulletin says:

Outbreaks of the following infectious diseases have been reported to the secretary of the State board of health as having occurred at the following places during the month of June, 1904: Whooping cough: Garner. Typhoid fever: Schaller; Polk Township, Jefferson County. Chicken pox: Garner; West Liberty; Logan. Consumption: West Liberty; Villisca; Manly; Mount Ayr; Grant Township, Monona County. Measles: Hull; Mason City; Randalia; Stanhope; Des Moines; Garner; Allison; Whittemore; Lincoln Township, Sioux County; Warren Township, Wayne County. Scarlet fever: Des Moines; Neola; Eldora; Ollie; Kinross; Whittemore; Carroll; Grant Township, Monona County; Sumner Township, Buchanan County; Grant Township, Union County; Carroll Township, Carroll County; Lake Township, Cerro Gordo County. Diphtheria: Sheldahl; Harper; Des Moines; Harlan; Washington Township, Butler County; Fox River Township, Davis County; Franklin Township, Cass County, 1 death; Van Meter Township, Dallas County; Grant Township, Franklin County; Washington Township, Marshall County; Lewis. Small-pox: Des Moines, 4 cases; Anamosa, 2 cases; Ida Grove, 1 case; Tama, 2 cases; Evans, 1 case; Carroll, 1 case; Cedar Falls Township, Blackhawk County, 2 cases; Jackson Township, Bremer County, 1 case; Sharon Township, Clinton County, 2 cases; Pleasant Valley Township, Grundy County, 3 cases; Fairview Township, Jones County, 4 cases; Jackson Township, Jones County, 2 cases.

LOUISIANA—New Orleans.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 317,000; white, 233,000; colored, 84,000. Total number of deaths, 533; white 333, colored 200, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 13, measles 1, and 98 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—Brockton.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 46,601. Total number of deaths, 39, including 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended July 9, 1904, from 81 observers, indicate that inflammation of bowels, remittent fever, diphtheria, and puerperal fever were more prevalent, and scarlet fever, enteric fever, erysipelas, pneumonia, and inflammation of brain were less prevalent than in the preceding week.

Meningitis was reported present at 1, pneumonia at 6, whooping cough at 10, diphtheria at 31, enteric fever at 35, scarlet fever at 40, measles at 44, smallpox at 71, and phthisis pulmonalis at 273 places.

MINNESOTA—*Winona*.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 22, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW YORK—*Buffalo*.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 380,000. Total number of deaths, 365, including diphtheria 7, enteric fever 2, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, and 42 from tuberculosis.

OREGON—*Portland*.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 125,000. Total number of deaths, 123, including enteric fever 2, measles 1, and 14 from tuberculosis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Columbia*.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 12,832. Total number of deaths, 11, including 1 from enteric fever.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport*.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 28,000. Total number of deaths, 23, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TENNESSEE—*Knoxville*.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000—white, 30,000; colored, 10,000. Total number of deaths, 62—white, 34; colored, 28—including whooping cough 1, and 13 from tuberculosis.

Nashville.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 82,947—white, 52,061; colored, 30,886. Total number of deaths, 164—white, 82; colored, 82, including enteric fever 4, measles 3, whooping cough 2, and 28 from tuberculosis.

TEXAS—*San Antonio*.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 118, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 3, measles 3, and 23 from tuberculosis, of which 13 were of nonresidents.

UTAH—*Ogden*.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 20, including 1 from enteric fever.

Month of June, 1904. Total number of deaths, 17, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 1 from whooping cough.

Salt Lake City.—Month of June, 1904. Census population, 53,531. Total number of deaths, 54, including enteric fever 3, and 3 from scarlet fever.

VIRGINIA—*Richmond*.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated popula-

tion, 100,000—white, 62,250; colored, 37,750. Total number of deaths, 187—white, 73; colored, 114, including enteric fever 1, and 20 from tuberculosis.

Report of immigration at Baltimore.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Baltimore, July 9, 1904.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 9, 1904;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 5 7	Murica	Huelva	1
	Chemnitz	Bremen	953
	Total		954

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Baltimore, July 16, 1904.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 16, 1904;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 11 12 14	Donald	Banes, Cuba	1
	Indrani	Glasgow	1
	Kremlin	St. Croix	1
	Total		3

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., July 11, 1904.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 9, 1904;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
July 5 6 7 9	Bound Brook	Bowden, Jamaica	5
	Admiral Schley	Limon, Costa Rica	1
	Nicolai II	Copenhagen, Denmark	1
	Cymric	Liverpool, England	240
	Total		247

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Key West, Fla.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Key West, Fla., July 9, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 9, 1904;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
1904.			
July 3	Fearless	Nassau, New Providence.....	29
4	Martinique.....	Habana, Cuba.....	5
5	Mascottedo.....	7
7	Miamido.....	23
8	Martinique.....do.....	4
9	Mascottedo.....	51
	Total		119

JULIUS OTTO,
Immigrant Inspector in Charge.

Report of immigration at New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
New York, May 16, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 14, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
1904.			
May 8	Santiago.....	Nassau.....	4
8	Pretoria.....	Hamilton, Bermuda.....	8
8	Umbria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	560
8	Vigilancia.....	Habana.....	12
8	St. Paul.....	Southampton.....	487
8	Regina Elena.....	Naples.....	551
9	Celtic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	1,096
9	Neustria.....	Naples.....	929
9	Vincenzo Florio.....do.....	1
9	Citta di Milano.....	Genoa and Naples.....	1,289
9	Piemonte.....	Trinidad.....	67
10	Saratoga.....	Habana.....	7
10	Minnehaha.....	London.....	3
11	Kaiser Wilhelm II.....	Bremen.....	780
11	Liguria.....	Naples.....	888
11	Rotterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	696
11	Roma.....	Naples.....	940
11	Montserrat.....do.....	414
11	Georgia.....	Piraeus.....	90
11	Morro Castle.....	Habana.....	8
11	Kroonland.....	Antwerp.....	1,018
12	Anchoria.....	Glasgow.....	171
12	Friederich der Grosse.....	Bremen.....	1,025
12	Blucher.....	Hamburg.....	1
13	Carpathia.....	Fiume.....	15
13	Cedric.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	1,194
13	Arkansas.....	Copenhagen.....	1
14	Niagara.....	Tampico.....	1
14	Habana.....	Habana.....	11
14	Cearense.....do.....	14
14	Kaiser Wilhelm II.....	Bremen.....	1
14	Campania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	736
14	San Gottardo.....	Palermo and Naples.....	676
14	Patricia.....	Hamburg.....	2,279
	Total		16,073

WM. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
New York, June 20, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 18, 1904;
also the names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
June 13	Anchoria.....	Glasgow.....	140
13	Hamburg.....	Hamburg.....	745
13	Arcadia.....do.....	1,175
13	La Gascogne.....	Havre.....	330
13	Cearense.....	Barbados.....	1
13	Seneca.....	Habana.....	3
13	Trinidad.....	Hamilton, Bermuda.....	7
13	Parima.....	Barbados.....	49
14	Zeeland.....	Antwerp.....	1,040
14	Rotterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	677
14	Napolitan Prince.....	Naples.....	493
14	Maranhense.....	Barbados.....	11
14	Sicania.....	Genoa.....	1
14	Hellig Olav.....	Copenhagen.....	1,065
15	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.....	Bremen.....	605
15	Friederich der Grosse.....do.....	967
15	Laurentian.....	Glasgow.....	78
15	Kronprinz Wilhelm.....	Bremen.....	1
15	Siberia.....	Kingston.....	1
15	Mexico.....	Habana.....	8
16	Pennsylvania.....	Hamburg.....	2,045
16	Majestic.....	Liverpool.....	288
16	Sardegna.....	Genoa.....	703
16	Katie.....	Cuba.....	1
17	Kronprinz Wilhelm.....	Bremen.....	2
17	Lahn.....	Genoa.....	1
17	Minneapolis.....	London.....	1
17	Patricia.....	Hamburg.....	1
17	Pretoria.....do.....	1
18	Kaiser Wilhelm II.....	Bremen.....	1
18	Monterey.....	Habana.....	8
18	Orizaba.....	Santiago.....	3
18	La Lorraine.....	Havre.....	699
18	Pannonia.....	Flume.....	747
	Total.....		11,898

JOSEPH MURRAY, Acting Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
New York, July 11, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 9, 1904;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
1904.			
July 3	Celtic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown	418
3	Umbria.....	do	495
3	St. Paul.....	Southampton.....	803
3	Capri.....	Barbados.....	24
4	León XIII.....	Habana.....	1
5	Ethiopia.....	Glasgow.....	192
5	Kroonland.....	Antwerp.....	685
5	Ultonia.....	Trieste, Fiume, etc.....	694
5	Gerty.....	Naples.....	319
5	Kaiser Wilhelm II.....	Bremen.....	786
5	Morro Castle.....	Habana.....	14
5	Roman Prince.....	Barbados.....	1
6	Prinzess Alice.....	Bremen.....	592
6	Statendam.....	Rotterdam.....	628
6	Città di Napoli.....	Genoa and Naples.....	517
7	Mongolian.....	Glasgow.....	55
7	Città di Napoli.....	Genoa and Naples.....	1
8	Pretoria.....	Hamburg.....	1,670
8	Baltic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	492
8	Carpathia.....	do.....	872
8	Ataca.....	Liverpool.....	1
9	La Touraine.....	Havre.....	336
9	Campania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	491
9	Havana.....	Habana.....	9
9	Kaiser Wilhelm II.....	Bremen.....	2
			10,098

WM. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Philadelphia, June 25, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 27, 1904;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
June 20	Merion.....	Liverpool and Queenstown	227
21	Manchester Exchange.....	Manchester.....	1
	Total.....		228

J. L. HUGHES, Acting Commissioner.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Philadelphia, July 11, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 9, 1904;
also names of vessels and port from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 3	Haverford.....	Liverpool and Queenstown	388
6	Rhynland.....	Antwerp	90
8	North Point.....	London.....	5
	Total		483

J. L. HUGHES, Acting Commissioner.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Philadelphia, July 16, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 16, 1904;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 10	Friesland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown	313
12	Siberian.....	Glasgow	3
13	Oxus	Cuba	1
	Total		317

JNO. J. S. RODGERS, Commissioner.

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.
Baltimore, Md.....	June.....	6,016	73
Boston, Mass.....	do.....	5,557	38
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	do.....	1,328	6
Iloilo, P. I.....	May.....	66	4
Laredo, Tex.....	June.....	70	5
Manila, P. I.....	May.....	264	27
Mobile, Ala.....	June.....	24	
Ponce, P. R.....	do.....	23	0
San Diego, Cal.....	do.....	37	0
San Juan, P. R.....	do.....	87	0
Seattle, Wash.....	do.....	256	1

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
UNITED STATES:					
1	Alexandria, Va	July 16
2	Beaufort, N. C.dodo
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.do	July 9
Bocagrande, Fla.—					
4	Punta Gorda	July 2
5	Puntarasado
6	Brunswick, Ga.do	July 9	Uruguayan bk. Maria	July 8	Port of Spain
7	Cape Charles, Va.do	July 16	Ger. ss. Andes	July 12	Tampico
8	Cape Fear, N. C.do	July 9
9	Cedar Keys, Fla.do	July 16
10	Columbia River, Oreg.do	July 9
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla.do	July 16	British bk. Fredensberg	July 10	Barbados
12	Delaware Breakwater quarantine, Lewes, Del.do	July 9
13	Dutch Harbor, Alaska	July 18
14	Eastport, Me.do	July 14
15	Eureka, Cal.do	July 9
16	Grays Harbor, Wash.do	July 9
17	Gulf quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.dodo	Schr. Nan M. Dantzier	July 9	Frontera
18	Key West, Fla.dodo
19	Los Angeles, Cal.dodo
20	Newbern, N. C.dodo
21	Nome, Alaska.do	June 25
22	Panama, Panama	July 2
23	Pascagoula, Miss.do	July 3
24	Port Angeles, Wash.do	July 9
25	Portland, Me.do	June 25
26	Port Townsend, Wash.do	July 9
27	Reedy Island, Del.dodo
St. Georges Sound, Fla.—					
28	East Pass	July 5
29	West Pass	July 9
30	St. Johns River, Fla.dodo
31	San Diego, Cal.dodo
32	San Francisco, Cal.do	July 2
33	San Pedro, Cal.do	July 9
34	Santa Barbara, Cal.dodo
35	Santa Rosa, Fla.dodo	Nor. bk. Emma Parkera	June 22	London
It. bk. Abyssinia					
36	Savannah, Ga.do	July 3	Br. ss. Mountfield	July 3	Nantes
37	Sitka, Alaska.do	July 5	July 5	Veracruz, via Tampico
38	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.do	July 9	Br. bktn. Ethel Clark	July 9	Cienfuegos
39	Southbend, Wash.do	July 2
40	Tampa Bay, Fla.do	July 9
41	Washington, N. C.dodo
HAWAII:					
42	Hilo	June 18
43	Honolulu	June 25
	do
		July 2

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.	
2				No report.	
3				2 steamships spoken and passed.	
4				No report.	
5				do.	
6	Brunswick	Disinfected.	July 9		2
7	Newport News.	Fumigated.	July 13		4
8				No transactions.	
9				No report.	
10				No transactions.	
11	Fernandina	Ballast discharged. Vessel disinfected.	July 15		3
12					1
13				No report.	
14					30
15					1
16				No transactions.	
17	Pascagoula	Disinfected and held.		3 vessels spoken and passed	5
18					10
19				No transactions.	
20				do.	
21					13
22					3
23				No transactions.	
24				No report.	
25				do.	
26					5
27				1 case enteric fever on Br. ss. Weehawken from Manchester, landed at Liverpool on voyage from United States.	17
28				No transactions.	
29				do.	
30				1 vessel spoken and passed; 6 steamships passed without inspection.	3
31				Glandular examination; 10 Asiatic steerage passengers on Am. ss. Barracouta from Panama.	2
32				Glandular examination ss. Korea from Hongkong, Am. ss. Hanalei from Honolulu, and Br. ss. Gaelic from Hongkong; 1 case of plague on Korea at Kobe; 1 vessel boarded and passed.	13
33				No transactions.	
34				do.	
35	Pensacola	Ballast discharged	July 5	2 vessels boarded and passed.	4
	do.	Discharging ballast			
	do.	Fumigated	July 6		
36	Savannah	Held for fumigation.			2
37					3
38				No transactions.	2
39				do.	
40					4
41				No transactions.	
42				No transactions.	
43				do.	
				U. S. S. Thetis passed on medical officer's certificate.	9
				U. S. S. Wheeling from Pago Pago passed on medical officer's certificate.	10

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
UNITED STATES—Continued.					
44	Kahului.....	June 25
45	Kihei.....	July 2
		June 11
		June 18
		June 25
46	Koloa.....	do
47	Lahaina.....	do
		July 2
48	Mahukona.....	June 18
		June 25
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:					
49	Cebu.....	May 28
50	Iloilo.....	June 5
51	Jolo.....	May 28
52	Manila.....	June 5
PORTO RICO:					
53	Ponce.....	July 2
54	San Juan.....	do	Ss. Philadelphia.....	June 29	Porto Cabello.....
			U. S. S. Gloucester.....	July 1	St. Thomas.....
			U. S. C. Arethusa.....	July 2	Puerto Plata.....
Subports—					
55	Aguadilla.....	do
56	Arecibo.....	do
57	Arroyo.....	do
58	Fajardo.....	do
59	Humacao.....	do
60	Mayaguez.....	do

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ending—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md.....	July 16
2	Bangor, Me.....	do
3	Boston, Mass.....	do
4	Charleston, S. C.....	July 9
5	Elizabeth River, Va.....	July 16
6	Galveston, Tex.....	July 9	Nor. ss. Farmand.....	July 8	Tampico.....
			Nor. ss. Iris.....	do	do
7	Gardiner, Oreg.....	do
8	Marcushook, Pa.....	July 16
9	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	July 2	Nor. ss. Telefon.....	June 27	Progreso.....
			Nor. ss. Hispania.....	do	Limon.....
			Nor. ss. Mount Vernon.....	do	do
			Nor. ss. Hiso.....	June 29	Veraacruz.....
		July 9	Nor. ss. Alm.....	July 2	Progreso.....
			Nor. bk. Fram.....	July 4	Port Natal.....
			Nor. ss. Harald.....	July 5	Limon.....
			Nor. ss. Preston.....	July 8	Colon via Bocas.....
10	New Bedford, Mass.....	July 2
11	New Orleans, La.....	do	Am. schr. Rita Cue.....	June 24	Frontera.....
			Nor. ss. Galveston.....	June 25	Mexican ports.....
			Nor. ss. Barbadian.....	June 26	Cuban ports.....
			Nor. ss. Vidar.....	June 27	Cardenas.....
			Nor. ss. John Wilson.....	do	Limon.....
			Amer. schr. Flora Morang.....	June 29	Savanilla.....
			Nor. ss. Ellis.....	June 30	Limon.....
			Ger. ss. Brewster.....	do	do
			Nor. ss. Taunton.....	July 1	Bocas del Toro.....
12	Newport News, Va.....	July 16
13	Newport, R. I.....	do
14	New York, N. Y.....	do
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do
16	Port Royal, S. C.....	do
17	Providence, R. I.....	July 9
18	Quintana, Tex.....	July 16
19	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	do
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
44				No transactions.	1
45				No transactions.	
46				do.	
47				do.	
48				do.	1
49				No transactions.	
50				No report.	
51				do.	
52				do.	
53					1
54	New York	Held	June 29		2
	Orders	Boarded and passed on medical officer's certificate.	July 1		
	San Juan	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	July 2		
55				No transactions.	
56				do.	
57				do.	
58					3
59				No transactions.	
60				do.	

municipal quarantine stations

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report.	
2				do.	
3				do.	
4					1
5				No report.	
6	Galveston	Fumigated and held	July 10		25
7	do	do	July 11		
8				No report.	
9	Mobile	Disinfected and held	June 29		15
	do	Disinfected.			
	do	do			
	Gulf Port	do			
	Mobile	Disinfected and held	July 4		10
	do	Disinfected.			
	do	do			
	do	do			
10				do.	
11	New Orleans	Disinfected and held	June 29		
	do	do	June 30		
	do	Disinfected.	June 26		
	do	do	June 27		
	do	do	do		
	do	do	June 29		
	do	do	June 30		
	do	do	do		
	do	do	July 1		
12				No report.	
13				do.	
14				do.	
15				do.	
16					
17				No transactions.	
18				No report.	
19				do.	
20				do.	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 25 to July 22, 1904.

For reports received from December 26, 1903, to June 24, 1904, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 24, 1904.

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
San Francisco.....	June 13-July 3	3	2	
Total for State			2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.			12	
Colorado:				
Boulder County.....	May 1-31.....		6	
Chaffee County.....	May 1-31.....		1	
Cheyenne County.....	May 1-31.....		1	
Clear Creek County.....	May 1-31.....		1	
Denver County.....	May 1-June 4		16	
Gilpin County.....	May 1-31.....		1	
Lake County.....	May 1-31.....		1	
Larimer County.....	May 1-31.....		36	
Las Animas County.....	May 1-31.....		2	
Otero County.....	May 1-31.....		1	
Pueblo County.....	May 1-31.....		4	
Sedgewick County.....	May 1-31.....		1	
Teller County.....	May 1-31.....		1	
Weid County.....	May 1-31.....		10	
Total for State			82	
Total for State, same period, 1903.			700	
Delaware	June 26-July 2	2	1	
Total for State			1	
Total for State, same period, 1902.				
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	July 19-25.....		3	
Total for District.....			3	
Total for District, same period, 1903.				
Florida:				
Jacksonville	June 12-18.....		1	
At large.....	June 19-July 9		29	2
Total for State			30	2
Total for State, same period, 1903.				
Georgia:				
Macon	June 12-July 2	2	4	
Total for State			4	
Total for State, same period, 1903.			3	
Illinois:				
Belleville	June 1-30.....		7	
Chicago.....	June 19-July 9		13	
Danville	June 19-July 16		12	
Total for State			32	
Total for State, same period, 1903.			31	
Iowa:				
Blackhawk County	June 1-30.....		2	
Bremer County.....	June 1-30.....		1	
Carroll County.....	June 1-30.....		1	
Clinton County.....	June 1-July 9		3	
Grundy County.....	June 1-30.....		3	
Ida County.....	June 1-30.....		1	
Jones County (Anamosa included).	June 1-30.....		8	

One case imported.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Iowa—Continued.				
Mahaska County.....	June 1-30.....	1	
Polk County.....	June 1-30.....	4	
Tama County.....	June 1-30.....	2	
Total for State.....	26	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	56	
Kentucky:				
Covington.....	June 26-July 9.....	3	
Total for State.....	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	June 12-July 2.....	12	Three cases imported.
Total for State.....	12	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	11	1	
Maine:				
Madawaska Region.....	June 19-25.....	18	
Total for State.....	18	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	24	
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	June 19-25.....	2	
Total for State.....	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	25	4	
Massachusetts:				
Fitchburg.....	July 3-9.....	1	
Lawrence.....	June 19-25.....	1	
North Adams.....	July 3-9.....	1	
Total for State.....	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	33	
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	June 12-July 2.....	6	
Total for State.....	6	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	88	1	
Minnesota:				
Becker County.....	June 21-July 11.....	4	
Crow Wing County.....	July 5-11.....	1	
Dakota County.....	June 14-20.....	1	
Douglas County.....	June 21-27.....	2	
Fillmore County.....	June 28-July 5.....	3	
Hennepin County.....	June 21-July 11.....	6	
Hubbard County.....	June 14-July 5.....	4	
Kanabec County.....	June 14-27.....	18	
Martin County.....	July 5-11.....	1	
Morrison County.....	June 28-July 5.....	11	
Murray County.....	June 14-20.....	2	
Norman County.....	June 14-27.....	4	
Olmstead County.....	June 28-July 5.....	4	
Pine County.....	June 28-July 5.....	1	
Rice County.....	June 14-July 5.....	2	
St. Louis County.....	June 28-July 5.....	1	
Stearns County.....	June 14-July 11.....	17	
Stevens County.....	July 5-11.....	1	
Todd County.....	June 28-July 5.....	2	
Washington County.....	June 14-20.....	1	
Wright County.....	June 28-July 5.....	1	
Total for State.....	87	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	194	1	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Missouri:				
St. Louis	June 12-July 9...	17	
Total for State	17	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	16	
Montana:				
Beaverhead County	Apr. 1-June 30...	1	
Choteau County	Apr. 1-June 30...	1	
Flathead County	Apr. 1-June 30...	3	
Gallatin County	Apr. 1-June 30...	1	
Madison County	Apr. 1-June 30...	1	
Missoula County	Apr. 1-June 30...	1	
Silverbow County	Apr. 1-June 30...	3	
Sweet Grass County	Apr. 1-June 30...	1	
Valley County	Apr. 1-June 30...	1	
Total for State	13	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	1	
Nebraska:				
Omaha	June 12-July 9...	10	
South Omaha	June 12-July 9...	4	
Total for State	14	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	6	
New Hampshire:				
Manchester	June 12-July 2...	14	
Total for State	14	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	15	
New Jersey:				
Jersey City	June 13-19.....	2	One imported from Baltimore.
Total for State	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	26	5	
New York:				
Buffalo	June 12-25.....	2	
Cuba	May 1-30.....	1	
New York	June 19-July 9	3	1	
Niagara Falls	June 19-July 9	1	1	
Yonkers	May 1-30.....	1	
Total for State	6	4	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	3	
North Dakota:				
Bottineau County	May 1-31.....	9	
Cass County	May 1-31.....	7	
Grand Forks County	May 1-31.....	2	
Ransom County	May 1-31.....	6	1	
Stutsman County	May 1-31.....	2	
Traill County	May 1-31.....	10	
Walsh County	May 1-31.....	3	
Total for State	39	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	
Ohio:				
Cincinnati	June 18-July 8	6	1	
Dayton	June 19-July 2	3	2	
Toledo	June 19-25.....	2	
Zanesville	June 5-25.....	6	
Total for State	17	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	25	2	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County	June 19-25.....	1	
Blair County	June 19-July 2	2	
Cambria County	June 19-25.....	4	
Dauphin County	June 26-July 16	2	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Pennsylvania—Continued:				
Lycoming County	July 3-9	1	2	
Philadelphia County	June 19-July 16	11	2	
Total for State		21	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		613	49	
South Carolina:				
Charleston	June 12-18.	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		16		
Tennessee:				
Memphis	June 12-July 16	18		
Nashville	June 26-July 2	1		
Total for State		19		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		11		
Texas:				
San Antonio	June 1-30.	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1903.				
Utah:				
Ogden	May 1-June 30	5		
Total for State		5		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		33		
Washington:				
Adams County	May 1-31.	4		
Cowlitz County	May 1-31.	1		
King County (Seattle included)	May 1-31.	14		
Lincoln County	May 1-31.	4		
Pierce County (Tacoma included).	May 1-June 20	3		
Snohomish County	May 1-31.	2		
Spokane County (Spokane included).	May 1-31.	7		
Whitman County	May 1-31.	3		
Yakima County	May 1-31.	2		
Total for State		40		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		114		
Wisconsin:				
Milwaukee	June 12-July 9	23		
Total for State		23		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,613	11	
Grand total		540	15	
Grand total, same period, 1903.		4,673	88	

Plague in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 25 to July 22, 1904.

California. Summary: Calendar year, 1900, 22 cases, 22 deaths; 1901, 30 cases, 25 deaths; 1902, 41 cases, 41 deaths; 1903, 17 cases, 17 deaths; six months ended July 1, 1904, 8 deaths and 1 recovery.

Yellow fever in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 25 to July 22, 1904.

Six cases reported at Laredo. Tex. (including 1 imported from Minera), during the six months ended July 1, 1904.

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States.

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Altoona, Pa.	July 16	38,973	7	1										
Baltimore, Md.	do	508,957	249	25						1	2	1		
Biddeford, Me.	July 9	16,145	6	2										
Binghamton, N. Y.	July 16	38,647	17	1								3		
Boston, Mass.	do	560,892	142	20								3		1
Brockton, Mass.	July 9	40,063	9							1				
Cambridge, Mass.	do	91,886	8	2										
Camden, N. J.	July 16	75,935	26											
Camden, S. C.	July 9	2,441	2									1		
Carbondale, Pa.	July 14	13,536	5							1				
Chelsea, Mass.	July 9	34,072	9											
Chicago, Ill.	do	1,698,575	395	68						4	1	4	1	2
Chicopee, Mass.	July 16	19,167	9	2										
Cincinnati, Ohio	June 24	325,902	101	11						9	1	1	1	
Do	July 1	325,902	120	12		1				5	1	1	1	1
Do	July 8	325,902	119	11								1	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio	July 15	381,766	12	12						3			2	
Clinton, Iowa	July 9	22,698	3											
Clinton, Mass.	July 16	13,667	3											
Covington, Ky.	July 9	42,938	14											
Do	July 16	42,938	21	4										
Danville, Ill.	July 9	16,354	4											
Do	July 16	16,354	6	1										
Dayton, Ohio	do	85,333	31	4						2				
Denver, Colo.	June 4	133,859	51	12										
Do	June 11	133,859	55	18										
Do	June 18	133,859	43	11										
Do	June 25	133,859	53	19										
Dubuque, Iowa	July 9	36,297	12	1										
Dunkirk, N. Y.	do	11,616	2											
Elmira, N. Y.	do	35,672	8											
Erie, Pa.	do	52,733	15	2						2		2		
Everett, Mass.	do	24,336	3											
Fall River, Mass.	July 16	104,863	55	10										
Fitchburg, Mass.	July 9	31,531	4	1										
Galesburg, Ill.	do	18,607	5											
Grand Rapids, Mich.	July 16	87,565	26	1										
Greenville, S. C.	July 9	11,860	2									1		
Hamilton, Ohio.	June 4	23,914	11	1										
Do	June 11	23,914	4	1										
Do	June 18	23,914	8	1										
Do	June 25	23,914	4											
Haverhill, Mass.	July 16	37,175	8											
Hydepark, Mass.	July 9	13,244	6	1										
Ithaca, N. Y.	do	13,136	2											
Jacksonville, Fla.	do	28,422	22	2										
Jersey City, N. J.	July 10	206,433	111	10						2		2	3	
Johnstown, Pa.	July 9	35,936	12	2						1				
Kokomo, Ind.	do	10,609	1											
Lawrence, Mass.	do	62,559	25	4										
Lexington, Ky.	do	26,369	12	2										3
Do	July 16	26,369	12											1
Los Angeles, Cal.	July 2	102,479	54	13										
Do	July 9	102,479	48	8						1		1		
Lowell, Mass.	July 16	94,969	47	3						1				
Lynn, Mass.	July 9	68,513	17	2									3	
McKeesport, Pa.	do	34,227	15	1										
Malden, Mass.	do	33,664	12	1										
Manchester, N. H.	do	56,987	19	2										
Marlboro, Mass.	do	13,609	3											
Medford, Mass.	July 16	18,244	8											
Melrose, Mass.	do	12,962	2	1										
Memphis, Tenn.	July 9	102,320	38	5										
Do	July 16	102,320	39	1						2				
Milwaukee, Wis.	July 9	285,315	70	10								1		
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	July 16	21,228	5											
Nashville, Tenn.	do	80,865	49	7										
Newark, N. J.	July 9	246,070	98	7						1				
New Bedford, Mass.	July 16	63,442	21	1							1	5	1	
Newburyport, Mass.	July 9	14,478	4											
New Orleans, La.	do	287,104	114	17						2				
Newport, Ky.	do	28,301	4											
Newport, R. I.	do	22,084	3								1			
Newton, Mass.	July 16	33,587	7											
New York, N. Y.	July 9	3,437,202	1,641	136						9	13	29	15	6

[illegible]

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

Report from Cape Colony—Plague—Examination for plague and plague-infected rodents.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, June 13, 1904.

The following report by the medical officer of health for the colony on the state of the outbreak of bubonic plague in the Cape Colony for the week ended June 11, 1904, is published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH,
Under Colonial Secretary.

Port Elizabeth.—One case of plague was discovered during the week, namely, a colored male, on the 9th instant.

At the plague hospital, 2 cases were discharged recovered. Five cases remain under treatment.

One hundred and ten rats (23 found dead) and 146 mice (20 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 15 rats and 11 mice proved to be plague infected.

Grahamstown.—Plague-infected rodents continued to be found on the railway premises during the week.

Other places.—At East London, Uitenhage, Queenstown, King Williams Town, and Knysna no case of plague in man or animals was discovered.

CAPE TOWN.

Harbor board area and shipping in harbor.—Number of rodents examined, 359; nothing found suspicious of plague.

Cape Town municipal area.—Number of rodents examined by the medical officer of health for the city, 362; nothing found suspicious of plague.

J. A. MITCHELL,
Acting Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.

AUSTRALIA.

Plague at Brisbane and Sydney—Examination of rats for plague infection.

Consul-General Bray, at Melbourne, forwards the following:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, QUEENSLAND,
Brisbane, May 28, 1904.

Plague Bulletin No. 16—week ended 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, 28th. instant.

The following cases of plague occurred in Brisbane on the dates specified, respectively:

May 23.—A youth, 19 years of age, employed as a stable attendant at Breakfast Creek, where he also resided;

May 25.—A school boy, 8 years of age, residing at Brown street, Kingsholme; and

May 27.—A youth, 14 years of age, employed in a produce store in South Brisbane, and residing at Qualtrough street in the same locality.

Plague hospital.

Admitted during the week	3
Died during the week	nil.
Discharged during the week	nil.
Remaining under treatment	8
Total number of cases that have occurred in Brisbane since February 10, 1904...	21
Total number of cases that have occurred in Cairns since February 16, 1904.....	2

Rats.—Report for week ended May 27, 1904.

Rats examined at Bacteriological Institute	272
Rats infected	16
Mice examined at Bacteriological Institute	169
Mice infected	nil.
Rats destroyed	213
Mice destroyed	235
Total number of rodents destroyed	905

B. BURNETT HAM, M. D.,
Commissioner of Public Health.

Bulletin No. 17, for the week ending 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, 4th instant.

BRISBANE, *June 4, 1904.*

A youth, 17 years of age, employed as a draper's assistant in the valley, was on June 1 declared to be suffering from plague, and was removed to the plague hospital.

Plague hospital.

Admitted during the week	1
Died during the week	0
Discharged during the week	1
Remaining under treatment	8
Total number of cases that have occurred in Brisbane since February 10, 1904.	22
Total number of cases that have occurred in Cairns since February 16, 1904.	2

Rats.—Report for week ended June 3, 1904.

Rats examined at Bacteriological Institute	409
Rats infected	^a 91
Mice examined at Bacteriological Institute	159
Mice infected	1
Rats destroyed	296
Mice destroyed	209
Total number of rodents destroyed	1, 165

B. BURNETT HAM, M. D.,
Commissioner of Public Health.

Plague at Sydney.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH,
STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES,
Sydney, May 30, 1904.

Bubonic plague—Bulletin No. 13.

Week ended at 1 p. m. on Saturday, May 28, 1904.

PLAGUE IN RATS.

	Rats.	Mice.	Total examined.
Total number of rodents destroyed during week	1, 812	1, 418
Number of rodents examined in bacteriological laboratory during week ..	541	647	1, 188
Number of rodents found infected	17	^a 17

^a Eight of these were taken from lumber yard, Darlington, 5 from Federal wharf, Darling Harbor (see below), 4 from adjacent wharves.

PLAGUE IN MAN.

Cases during week ended May 28, 1904	^b 1
Deaths during week ended May 28, 1904	0
Discharged from hospital May 28, 1904	0
Remaining under treatment May 28, 1904	4

By order:

G. H. KING, *Secretary.*

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Report from Fiume—Inspection of immigrants.

Acting Consular Agent La Guardia reports, June 29, 1904, as follows:

June 28 steamship *Slavonia*; destination, New York; steerage passengers inspected, 398, rejected 2, embarked 396; pieces of baggage inspected, 470; pieces of baggage disinfected, 45 (feathers and bedding).

^a Seventy-nine of these rats were found on the premises of a produce store, South Brisbane. The departmental rat and cleansing gang, of 20 men, are occupied on these premises, which have been isolated.

^b On May 27, 1904, a case of plague was observed in a man attached to harbor trust cleansing staff. He had been working at the Federal wharf, from which 5 plague rats were taken during the week.

BRAZIL.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Yellow fever, plague, and smallpox—Sanitary condition of Campos—Transactions of sanitary service of Rio de Janeiro.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, June 15, as follows:

During the week ended June 11 the following vessels for ports in the United States were inspected and received bills of health: On June 7 the British steamship *Roman Prince*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the personnel of the crew while here; on June 10 the British steamship *Strabo*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the personnel of the crew while in this port; and on June 11 the British steamship *Henly*, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of manganese ore, no passengers, and no change in the personnel of the crew while here. All vessels were in good sanitary condition, and the health of all crews was excellent at the time of inspection, i. e., just prior to departure.

Sanitary conditions in Manaos, Brazil.

The following letter has just been received from the United States consular agent at Manaos, Brazil, and as very few sanitary reports are ever received from that section of Brazil, it may be of interest, and is given entire:

CONSULAR SERVICE, U. S. A.,
Manaos, May 21, 1904.

While there is always a certain amount of fever at Manaos, in my opinion, which I believe is supported by most of the foreigners here, it is a much maligned city. It is situated on very high ground, and while it may be hot during the day, the nights are invariably very cool. Around the outskirts of the city in the forests it is undoubtedly unhealthy, but in the city it is not.

The city is constructed on modern lines, wide streets, very well sewered, and has a very efficient and energetic health department, which is apparently second to none in Brazil. During the recent bubonic-plague scare, I might mention that we never had one single case of it here, although it reached as far north as Para, and as you probably know, the traffic, both freight and passenger between Para and Manaos, is very large. In spite of the constant communication and contact with Para, the health authorities have been able to ward off the plague, which was very severe at times in Para.

The diseases that are prevalent here are malaria, beri-beri, and paludial fever. These we always have with us, and at times a fair share of yellow fever, but not one-hundredth part that one hears of, as narrated by transients with vivid imaginations.

This letter is but another proof of that which many persons interested in sanitary conditions in the Tropics are beginning to discover is a fact, viz, that, excluding certain diseases—notably malarial fevers, and in some cases variola, plague, and yellow fever—the health conditions of the tropical cities and countries is a revelation to those accustomed to look upon these portions of the world as hotbeds of disease. Indeed, as one studies the conditions prevalent, the wonder grows not that they are so many deaths, but that, considering the unsanitary conditions under which so many of the inhabitants live and always have lived, there are so few deaths.

Sanitary condition of Campos, Minas.

This office is also in receipt of a dispatch from Campos, in the State of Minas, of late date, saying that "the sanitary condition of this city

is very sensibly improved, due not only to the prompt putting into execution of proper sanitary and prophylactic measures, but also to the energy with which the poor sanitary conditions are being met. By the last statistical reports the mortality of this city during the present year is considerably below that of this city for a corresponding period of time last year."

Sanitary report for the month of April, 1904, Rio de Janeiro.

In comparison with the month of March there was in April a more favorable sanitary condition in Rio de Janeiro.

The total mortality figures were, for the two months, 1,335 in March and 1,302 in April. Eight persons were victims of yellow fever during April. From 1873 to 1903 this disease has never caused such a low mortality in this month. During the past five years, 1899 to 1903, there was the following mortality from yellow fever during the month of April: 1899, 91 deaths; 1900, 61 deaths; 1901, 64 deaths; 1902, 178 deaths; and 1903, 99 deaths. The mortality from variola suffered a slight decline, but this disease has not lost the epidemic character which it has maintained in this city for the past five years. The mortuary statistics from other transmissible diseases were as follows: Yellow fever, 8, as compared with 7 in March; plague, 5, against 4; variola, 137, against 153; measles, 1, against 4; whooping cough, 3, against 1; diphtheria, 7, against 2; grippe, 24, against 35; enteric fever, 6, against 8; exanthematic typhus, 1, against 0; dysentery, 0, against 4; beriberi, 7, against 9; leprosy, 2, against 2; malarial fevers, 42, against 38; and tuberculosis, 208, against 202.

The central disinfection office received during the month 349 notifications of infectious diseases, 261 of variola, 15 of yellow fever, 10 of plague, 40 of tuberculosis, 12 of diphtheria, 5 of measles, 2 of scarlet fever, 2 of enteric fever, and 2 of beriberi, as against 233 of variola, 20 of yellow fever, 24 of plague, 38 of tuberculosis, 5 of diphtheria, 1 of measles, 2 of scarlet fever, and 3 of beriberi.

During the month of April 3,441 domiciliary disinfections were made; during March 2,628 pieces of clothing were disinfected and 703 pieces were burned. Up to the last day of the month 71,179 rats had been brought in and burned.

The mosquito brigade cleaned up and disinfected 757 localities where in previous years there had been deaths from yellow fever and destroyed 125 foci of mosquito larvæ. Twenty-four visits of the sanitary police were made, and 5 persons sick with yellow fever were isolated in their homes.

From 329 house roofs and drains were taken 1,972 baskets of dirt, 44,400 "ralos" and 53,268 tubs were also washed.

Five thousand water boxes, 28,376 automatic water boxes, 20,444 tanks, and 13,550 other kinds of water containers were washed also by the department and cleansed. There were consumed in this service more than 467 kilos of pyrethrum, 8,910 kilos of sulphur, 541 liters of alcohol, and 4,597 liters of petroleum.

The health authorities made 14,828 domiciliary visits during the month, 6,507 of this number being made by the sanitary police and 8,321 by the vigilance committee. There were vaccinated and revaccinated against variola, 6,495 persons; and 10 persons were vaccinated

against bubonic plague. Nineteen vessels in port were disinfected, as well as street conduits for surface water.

The isolation hospitals received during this month 5 persons ill with bubonic plague, 238 with variola, and 9 sick with yellow fever. Of those isolated, 83 died from variola, 4 from yellow fever, and none from plague. At the close of the month there were still under treatment 4 plague cases, 90 cases of variola, and 2 cases of yellow fever. The registrar civil reported 1,393 births and 290 marriages during April. The highest temperature registered by the thermometer during the month was 31.5°C ., and the lowest 18°C . The average temperature for the whole month was 22.42°C .

In the movement of the population of the Federal district during the month there was an excess of 12,318 entrances over exits by sea and land.

Mortality in Rio de Janeiro during the week ended June 12, 1904.

The mortality in Rio during the week ended June 12, 1904, was 395—the largest number of deaths in any one week since my arrival here last fall. Of this number no deaths were caused by either yellow fever or plague. Of the former disease 5 new cases were reported, and of the latter 1 new case during the same period. At the end of the week there were 3 cases of yellow fever under treatment in the Sao Sebastiao Hospital, and only 5 cases of plague in the Paulo Candido Hospital. Variola caused 85 deaths, with 139 cases reported, and at the close of the week there were 186 cases of this disease under treatment at Sao Sebastiao Hospital. No deaths were caused by scarlet fever, diphtheria, enteric fever, or leprosy. Measles caused 1 death, whooping cough 2, la grippe 10, dysentery 1, beriberi 1, malarial fevers 7, and tuberculosis 55.

Taking away the deaths from variola and tuberculosis the death rate is not excessive, but at present it looks to me as if there would continue to be a very great increase in the deaths from variola, as the disease is becoming very widespread. The people generally do not take to vaccination, which of course induces its spread.

The daily death rate was 56.42 as compared with 50.85 during the preceding week, and with 39.85 during the corresponding week last year—a tremendous increase. At this rate the yearly death rate of this city would be 24.29 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The deaths occurred as follows as regards localities: 256 in private dwellings and hotels, etc.; 72 in civil hospitals; 7 in military hospitals; 52 in the Santa Casa de Misericordia; 3 in asylums, convents, etc.; none on vessels in port, and 5 in unknown places—i. e., in localities unknown to the authorities.

The highest range of the thermometer during the week was on June 12, viz, $26^{\circ}.3\text{C}$., and the lowest on the same day, viz, $17^{\circ}.5\text{C}$., while the average for the week was $20^{\circ}.85\text{C}$. During the week there was no rainfall of measurable quantity. This is a rare occurrence for this time of year.

A sanitary conference of South American countries has just finished its sessions here in this city, and as soon as I can obtain the published report of its proceedings I will forward the same to the Bureau.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended July 7, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 8,500. One death; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessel:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 1	Olympia.....	41	3	15	0

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Vancouver, British Columbia.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Riggs reports as follows: Month of June, 1904: Number of immigrants inspected, 697; number passed, 692; number rejected, 5.

CHILE.

Report from Antofagasta—Plague extinct.

Consul Greene reports, July 8, as follows: "Plague concluded."

CHINA.

Plague in Amoy.

The following is received from Consul Fesler under date of June 4:

A few cases of plague appeared about two weeks ago. The disease has not progressed as rapidly as in former seasons on account of continued cool weather. There have, however, been many cases in the interior cities from which our immigrants for Manila come.

Report from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox—Cholera reported present.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, June 22, as follows:

During the week ended June 18, 1904, there were inspected 2 vessels, 95 crew, and no passengers. Manifests were viséed for 17,940 pieces of freight.

The report of the municipal health officer shows for the week: Smallpox, 8 deaths; enteric fever, 3 cases; diphtheria, 4 deaths; tuberculosis, 48 deaths. The total mortality given was 2 foreigners and 154 natives.

It will be observed that the native mortality is beginning to increase, as may be expected at this season of the year. While no cholera is officially reported, I have heard rumors of its existence in the native city at least, but have as yet been unable to verify the report. The weather has been rather unfavorable to the development of the disease

thus far; nevertheless, it is quite possible that it has commenced its ravages. As soon as I am satisfied of its existence, I shall put into operation all of the restrictions heretofore enforced regarding freight and passengers.

No quarantinable diseases have been reported from outports during the week.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Limon, fruit port—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended July 9, 1904. Estimated population, 4,000; number of deaths, 7, including 1 from yellow fever; prevailing diseases, malarial intermittent fever, with an increase in the number of cases of hemoglobinuric fever. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, not good. The case of yellow fever above reported is that of an American missionary, who has lived for some months in Limon. It is a mild case and promises recovery.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 3	Bradford	39	0	0	0
4	Siberia	53	1	16	0
4	Admiral Farragut	53	12	0	0
5	Jno. Wilson	18	0	0	0
6	Hispania	22	0	0	0
6	Mt. Vernon	20	0	0	0
6	Buckman	38	0	0	0
7	Greenbrier	47	5	0	0
8	Montevideo	121	70	75	0
9	Brewster	33	0	0	0

In addition to bills of health issued to above vessels according to regulations of United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, the steamer *Pecine*, crew 23, no passengers, was inspected and bill of health to Cardenas, Cuba, given. Three bills of health for Panama ports were viséed.

CUBA.

Report from Habana.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Echemendia reports, July 13, as follows: Week ended July 9, 1904:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 24; crew of outgoing vessels inspected, 1,012; passengers of outgoing vessels inspected, 616.

Mortuary report of Habana during the week ended July 9, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Meningitis	11
Enteritis	9
Tuberculosis	20
Pneumonia	7
Dysentery	1
Cancer	4
Gangrene	1
Enteric fever	1
Bronchitis	3

Total number of deaths, 135.

Report from Matanzas—Scarlet fever—Leprosy.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, July 12, as follows:

During the week ended July 9, 1904, two bills of health were issued to vessels bound for United States ports.

There have been two cases of scarlet fever and one case each of enteric fever and leprosy reported in the city during the past week. The case of leprosy, according to information, originated in this city, and had been overlooked by the local health authorities until the patient, of his own accord, applied for admission to the civil hospital. The director of this institution, after making the diagnosis, reported the case to the health officer, who is taking the necessary steps to have the patient conveyed to Habana and there segregated at the San Lazaro Hospital. It was only recently that the case lodged in the city jail for the last four months was transferred to some other prison in Habana to serve out the sentence in the case for manslaughter, for which he was prosecuted and condemned.

The two new cases of scarlet fever occurred in a crowded tenement house not far from the center of the city, but in a different section and distant from the former foci of infection and not having any connection with the recent epidemic, therefore it is inferred that the contagion was imported again from Habana.

The first case, which was of a very mild type, happening in a negro child, and for which medical attendance had not been requested, was detected in the stage of desquamation, when a physician was called in to see the second case in the same family, and probably after the contagion had disseminated itself among the numerous inmates. The patients, who are now convalescent, have been sent to the civil hospital of this city for isolation, the infected rooms have been disinfected, and the remainder of the inmates, numbering about 30, are being subjected to a careful medical inspection every second day, in view of the impracticability of holding them in quarantine under guard as heretofore, for the reason that they are all poor laboring people without savings, depending upon their day wages to support themselves and families; and, on the other hand, the city is unable through lack of funds to provide for so many at a time during the long period of detention required. Consequently, the prospects are that the epidemic, not properly handled from the outset through the impossibility of carrying out the necessary precautions, will possibly spread this time beyond control, as has been the case in Habana and elsewhere.

Mortality statistics of the city of Matanzas, July 1 to 10, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	6	27
Athrepsia	1	105
Meningitis	1	61
Septicæmia	1	20
Infection, putrid	1	20
Cancer of uterus	1	42
Enteritis	1	106
Lesion, cardiac (unqualified)	2	79
Cirrhosis of the liver	1	112
Abscess, perinephritic	1	121
Angina pectoris	1	80
Senility	1	154
Arterio-sclerosis	1	81
Total	19	

Annual rate of mortality per 1,000, 14.44; estimated population, 48,000.

Report from Santiago.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, July 6, as follows:

During the week ended July 2, 1904, bills of health were issued to 2 vessels bound for the United States.

One of these should have gone to Daiquiri to load, but on account of rough sea and unprotected harbor it made two attempts before it finally left on July 4.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

As the result of diminished street-cleaning service, the city is gradually again getting dirty.

Mortuary report for the week ended July 2, 1904.

Cause of death.	Num-ber.	Ber-tillon num-ber.
Remittent fever.....	2	4
Erysipelas.....	1	18
Septicæmia.....	1	20
Tubercle of lungs.....	3	27
Epithelioma.....	1	45
Meningitis.....	1	61
Tetanus, infantile.....	1	72
Organic heart disease.....	1	79
Angina pectoris.....	1	80
Pleurisy.....	1	94
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years.....	4	105
Diarrhea and enteritis, chronic.....	1	105
Diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over.....	1	106
Hernia, strangulated.....	1	108
Nephritis, acute.....	1	119
Gangrene, moist.....	1	142
Congenital debility.....	1	151
Ill defined or unspecified.....	4	179
Total.....	27	

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 30.85 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

ECUADOR.

Reports from Guayaquil—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever—Non-intercourse quarantine against Peruvian ports.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, June 17, June 24, and July 1, as follows:

Week ended June 15, 1903.

Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Total mortality from all causes, 47, as follows:

Yellow fever, 8; pernicious fever, 5; infectious fever, 1; fever without classification, 8; grippe, 2; tuberculosis, 1; enteric diseases, 7; from all other causes, 15.

On June 13, steamship *Ecuador* cleared for Panama. This is a coasting steamer of the P. S. N. Co. Because of the quarantine regulations by which this port is closed to all vessels which have touched at Peruvian ports, this steamer carried all passengers and cargo for Panama. There were on board 9 officers, 48 crew, 38 cabin, and 35 steerage passengers; all told, 130. I inspected the vessel, passengers, and crew, and supervised the fumigation of the vessel before issuing the bill of health.

Week ended June 22, 1904. Total mortality from all causes 52, as follows:

Yellow fever, 8; infectious fever, 1; pernicious fever, 1; fever without classification, 7; enteric disorders, 3; grippe, 4; tuberculosis, 4; from all other causes, 24.

Grippe seems to be rather prevalent during the past few days and severe colds appear epidemic.

The nonintercourse quarantine continues in effect and no vessel has entered or cleared from this port during the past week.

Quarantine raised—Disinfection of vessels for United States ports and Panama now supervised by officer of Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

Week ended June 29, 1904:

Total mortality for the week 54, as follows:

Yellow fever, 5; pernicious fever, 5; fevers without classification, 6; enteric diseases, 6; tuberculosis, 19; from all other causes, 13.

The number of deaths reported from tuberculosis has been greater during the past week than for any other one week since my arrival here.

On June 24 the steamship *Cumbal* cleared for New York via other ports. There were on board 67 crew, including one member of officer's family.

On June 28 the steamship *Manavi* cleared for Panama via other ports with the following personnel on board: Crew, 44; cabin passengers, 17; steerage passengers, 12; all told, 73.

Both vessels were fumigated with sulphur, and crew and passengers examined before bill of health was issued.

The nonintercourse quarantine established against Peruvian ports has been raised and vessels are now received.

By permission of the board of health I can now go on board all vessels bound to United States or Panama ports to personally superintend the disinfection.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, July 5, 1904, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—During the week ended June 18 there were registered in Egypt 30 fresh plague cases (and 10 deaths), namely, 9 cases (5 deaths) in Zagazig; 5 cases (1 death) in Alexandria; 5 cases (1 death) in the district of Samallut, province of Minieh; 5 cases in the district of Nag-Hamadi; 3 cases (1 death) in the district of Bibeh; 2 cases (2 deaths) in the district of Beni-Suef, and 1 case in Port Said.

Aden.—According to a report dated June 23 Aden has again been declared free from plague.

British India.—During the week ended June 4 there were registered in the Bombay Presidency 866 plague cases (with 654 deaths), of which 90 cases (82 deaths) occurred in the city of Bombay, 34 cases (33 deaths) in Karachi, and 27 cases (23 deaths) in Jamnagar.

China.—Since the end of April several cases of plague have occurred among the Chinese population of Amoy.

British South Africa.—In Johannesburg during the period from May 20 to 29 there were registered 3 fresh plague cases and 2 deaths.

Cape Colony.—During the period from May 15 to 20, 2 plague cases and 1 death were registered in Port Elizabeth.

Queensland.—During the period from February 10 to May 14, 16 cases of plague were registered.

Plague and cholera.

British India.—Between May 8 and 21 there occurred in Calcutta 268 deaths from plague and 206 deaths from cholera.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to the official weekly bulletin dated June 13 there have been registered 342 fresh cases of cholera and 230 deaths, of which there occurred 155 cases (93 deaths) in Redjeff; 27 cases (23 deaths) in Schatrah, district Nasrieh; 17 cases (11 deaths) in Sada, district Hille; 14 cases (11 deaths) in Basra; 13 cases (13 deaths) in Kaizmieh; 9 cases (8 deaths) in Bagdad, and 12 cases (8 deaths) in Salahieh.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended July 4, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 2 deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 28	Belize	16
28	Olympia	41	3	1

The steamship Olympia cleared from Puerto Barrios, Guatemala.

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended July 2, 1904. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; two deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 26	Rosina	29	1	0	1
26	Schr. Flora Dillaway	7	0	0	0
26	Geo. Dumois	18	0	0	0
July 2	Origen	24	0	0	0

Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port—Mortality, 1903 and 1904.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended July 5, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 2,125; one death; prevailing disease, malarial fever of mild type and intestinal diseases; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 30	Guisepe Corvaja	24	0	0	0
30	Olympia	41	11	4	0
July 3	Alex. M. Lawrence	12	0	0	0
5	Espana	14	2	0	0

Number of aliens sailing from this port during week, 8.

MORTALITY REPORT.

Period from January 1, 1903, to June 30, 1903.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Cancer	1
Childbirth	2
Dysentery	1
Dropsy	2
Gunshot wound	2
Malarial fever	7
Pneumonia	3
Peritonitis	2
Tubercle	2
Meningitis	1
Total	26

Number of deaths of children probably due to malarial fever, pernicious.

MORTALITY REPORT.

Period from January 1, 1904, to June 30, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Apoplexy	1
Alcoholism	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1
Dysentery	1
Dropsy	1
Gunshot wound	1
Childbirth	1
Pneumonia	1
Fever (unclassified, all infants)	12
Meningitis	1
Peritonitis	1
Tubercle	2
Total	24

INDIA.

Report from Bombay—Transactions of Service—Mortality from plague.

Acting Asst. Surg. Edward H. Hume reports, June 11, as follows:

	Week ended June 7, 1904.	Last week.
Plague attacks.....	91	118
Plague deaths.....	78	109
Plague mortality per 1,000.....	5.22	7.30
Smallpox deaths.....	12	16
Cholera deaths.....	0	0
Total deaths.....	524	578
Total mortality per 1,000.....	35.11	38.73

Plague deaths are less than 100 for the week for the first time since January 1.

A study of one hundred inoculations against plague.

By EDWARD H. HUME, M. D., Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, Bombay, India.

Object of the study.—This study was undertaken at the suggestion of Professor Haffkine, director, and of Dr. F. M. Gibson, superintendent, of the Government Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, in order to determine:

1. The correct dose of Haffkine's prophylactic for children of various ages. Up to the present time the dose for children has been determined by taking an increasing fraction of the adult dose for each successive year until the full adult dose is reached at about the twenty-fifth year. In this way a child of five would receive one-fifth of the full adult dose, whatever that might have been determined to be for any given brew. It was felt that by this method a young child received a dose far smaller than it was capable of taking, and one, therefore, that did not give it the fullest possible protection.

2. The best hour at which to perform inoculation, (a) for the comfort of the patient, (b) in order to get the maximum reaction from a given dose.

3. Whether inoculation in children was dangerous in the presence of any preexisting disease, especially in children with a predisposition to tuberculosis.

Time and place.—The inoculations were all done on boys living in an orphanage conducted by the American (Congregational) Mission at Parel, Bombay. There had been a mild case of plague in the orphanage in October, 1903, and as there was a great deal of plague in the vicinity of the school the boys were about to be inoculated in any case. As they were all under one roof and under constant supervision, the observations were greatly facilitated. One hundred boys were inoculated in three groups, as follows:

Group I. Twenty at 10 a. m., on March 10, 1904.

Group II. Forty at 6 p. m., on March 26, 1904.

Group III. Forty at 2 p. m., on April 12, 1904.

Twelve days after the inoculation one of the teachers in the school was taken ill very suddenly with what was at first thought to be plague. He was at once removed to the plague hospital, but the symptoms subsided very rapidly and he was soon discharged as not having had plague. This teacher had been inoculated several years previously. None of the boys now treated had ever been inoculated before.

The prophylactic fluid.—The material used was supplied by the Plague Research Laboratory. This included not only the prophylactic fluid, but also the syringe and needles, a thermometer, and the necessary blanks for recording the observations.

Two separate brews of fluid were used, namely, brew No. 14659, to be spoken of in this study as brew A; and brew No. 13633, to be spoken of as brew B. The adult dose of each was given as 3 cc.

Previous health of the boys.—None of the boys were suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis, although several of them had more or less bronchitis. As nearly all of the boys in the orphanage had been rescued during the severe famine of 1900, they were boys of weak constitution and had shown poor resistance to disease. Three had active cervical tuberculosis, one of them presenting a large bunch of swollen and tender glands in the left side of his neck. Only 22 of the 100 had a temperature below 99° F. at the time of inoculation, and none were to have been inoculated whose temperature registered 100° F. at that time, although it was afterwards discovered that 8 did reach that temperature. This was wholly due to bronchitis. Several of the boys had had smallpox, and others were still suffering from itch in rather a severe form.

Age groups.—The boys were divided into five age groups, and the number done in each group was as follows:

Age group 1. Three to five years	6
Age group 2. Six to seven years.....	14
Age group 3. Eight to nine years.....	32
Age group 4. Ten to eleven years.....	28
Age group 5. Twelve to seventeen years	20
	<hr/> 100

Method of inoculation.—The boys were given a thorough bath with soap and hot water just before the inoculation. They were then assembled in a room where the upper left arm of each was scrubbed with a 1 per cent solution of lysol before he went in to the inoculator, who worked in an adjoining small room. The syringe and needles were sterilized by boiling, and as each needle was used it was dropped into a pan of boiling water kept on a stove beside the inoculator. Thus no one was inoculated with a needle which had not been previously boiled just before using. The syringe was a large one, holding 20 ccm., so that with one filling it was possible to inoculate six or seven, according to the dose used. The needle was merely changed between each injection. The injection was given strictly subcutaneously, the skin being pinched up at the insertion of the left deltoid and the needle pointed toward the shoulder. As the needle was withdrawn a piece of cotton-wool was dipped in 1 per cent lysol solution and applied over the minute wound for fifteen minutes.

Observations.—Temperatures were taken every four hours, day and night, by several of the teachers who had been specially trained. At two of the periods the temperatures were taken by the writer. Two

thermometers were used—a Hicks half-minute (Kew certificate) and a Coxeter two-minute, both of London make. The two gave uniform results throughout. The boys were kept fairly quiet, staying most of the time on one of the wide verandas. They were allowed to sleep there as well, so as to be apart from the others. The diet was as usual, except in the case of those who had high fever, these being put, of course, on liquid diet for a time. The observations were continued for at least forty-eight hours, and a final record of the temperatures was made seventy-two hours after the start, when practically every boy had a normal temperature.

THE REACTIONS.

Constitutional reaction.

I. Fever. The limits of temperature were as follows:

Age group.	Not over 100° F.	Not over 100.5° F.	Not over 101° F.	Not over 101.5° F.	Not over 102° F.	Not over 102.5° F.	Not over 103° F.
	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>
1.....	5	1
2.....	5	3	6
3.....	4	2	15	3	2	2	4
4.....	3	4	3	5	5	7	1
5.....	3	1	2	7	2	2	3
Total	20	10	27	15	9	11	8
Brew A.....	1	17	14	9	11	8
Brew B.....	20	9	10	1
Total	20	10	27	15	9	11	8

Taking them in larger groups, in 57 the temperature did not exceed 101° F., while in 43 it was above 101, but not above 103.

As will be seen from the lower group of figures, brew B gave a lower set of temperatures than brew A, so that the age has nothing to do with the low records in age groups 1 and 2. This will be referred to more fully below.

The average temperature at the start was 99.15° F. This was not due to the fact that some of the inoculations were done at a late hour in the day, for the average temperature of those done at 10 a. m. was 99.23° F. (Unless otherwise stated, the averages given are those of 100 cases.)

Taking the 100 cases together, two waves of temperature were seen to occur during the period of observation. The first of these had its crest at a point fifteen to twenty hours after the start (16.4 hours in 100 cases), the second, forty to fifty hours after the start. The average highest temperature of the first wave was 101° F., and of the second, 100.13° F. The average highest point in the series was 101.07° F., reached nineteen hours after the start. Chart 2 shows that a certain number of the cases presented three waves of temperature. The four-hourly chart also shows that, observed continuously, the record placed the crests of the waves later and lower than when, as in chart 1, the crest of each separate case was taken and then compared with all the others.

The average of the lowest points was 98.67° F., reached thirty-seven hours from the start. In three cases the temperature did not go below 100° F. until seventy or more hours from the start. In chart 3 are

shown the widest variations from the average curve of 100 cases. Both the higher and the lower curves happen to have three waves. The higher is the record of a case inoculated with brew A, while the lower curve is that of one treated with brew B.

2. *General symptoms.*—Practically every case complained of headache and malaise soon after the start. These were in no case serious enough to need treatment, and if anything were less marked than they would have been in a similar series of adults.

Local reaction.—Suppuration did not occur in a single case. Every boy had a swollen and tender arm on the day after inoculation, although it was striking that there was less suffering than was commonly observed in adults. The axillary glands were enlarged in a number of the cases and one or two had a good deal of tenderness there.

The two brews of prophylactic.—Of the 40 cases done with brew B, there were some in each age group, while none of age groups 1 and 2 were done with brew A. Charts 1 and 2 bring it out very clearly that brew B gave decidedly lower reactions than brew A, even with the same doses. They also show that the weaker brew gave a more marked second wave, relatively to the first, than the stronger brew. The weaker brew also gave a more delayed reaction.

The dose of prophylactic.—Twenty cases were done as a preliminary series, boys of age group 3 being chosen, and a uniform dose of 2 ccm. given each one. As the average of the highest points was only 101.32° F., it was thought that a still higher dose could be given in this group, and accordingly, at the later inoculations, boys of this group received 2.5 ccm. This seemed to be a correct dose. The doses for the whole number were as follows (the adult dose for these brews being 3 ccm.):

Age group 1 (3 to 5 years), 1 ccm.

Age group 2 (6 to 7 years), 2 ccm.

Age group 3 (8 to 9 years), 2.5 ccm. (to 12); 2 ccm. (to 20).

Age group 4 (10 to 11 years), 2.5 ccm.

Age group 5 (12 to 17 years), 3 ccm. (to 6); 2.5 ccm. (to 14).

The higher dose apparently gave no more discomfort than the lower. The higher dose, therefore, may be regarded as the safe dose for each age group. This makes the dose for children much higher than by the old rule. For where by that a child of 3 years would have been given three twenty-fifths of the adult dose, or nine twenty-fifths of one cubic centimeter in a case where, as here, the adult dose was 3 ccm., in the present series he received 1 ccm. and showed no ill effects.

Charts 7 and 8 show that the reactions in age group 1 were lower than those in group 2, and thus indicate that the dose of 1 ccm. was probably too small for boys of 4 or 5, if boys of 6 could stand 2 ccm. so easily. These charts also show that just as the second wave is relatively stronger when a weak brew is used, so also a weaker dose than can be borne is followed by a relatively stronger second wave.

Age groups.—If the time of day at which inoculation was done, the brew of prophylactic, and the dose, be taken into consideration, the reaction in one age group differed very little from that in any other or from the average for the entire series. Thus in chart 6, although the reactions for groups 3 and 5 are slightly higher than the average reaction for the 100 cases, it is due to the fact that the average includes the reaction in 20 cases (age groups 1 and 2) done entirely with brew B.

Chart 5 shows that reactions obtained in several age groups with the same dose of the same brew varied little from each other.

In other words, if the dose were adjusted with reference to certain limits, young boys stood the inoculation as well as older, and vice versa.

Charts 8 and 9, showing the reactions of cases treated with brew B, were prepared because age groups 1 and 2 were treated only with brew B. The temperatures are considerably lower than those obtained with Brew A; but as seen in charts 6 and 7, the differences of temperature between age groups are due to unequal adjustment of doses. Thus chart 8 shows that age group 1 received too small a dose, the average of the highest points being 0.37 of a degree lower than in age group 2. Chart 9 shows this still more clearly, the temperature curve from the 4th to the 36th hour being steadily higher in age group 2. This fact could only be noted by taking temperatures every four hours or oftener, small variations and the characteristics of the temperature wave being unnoticeable in records taken only at ten, twenty, and thirty hours after the start.

Time of day.—A most interesting fact is brought out in chart 10. It is that the time of day at which inoculation is done has a decided influence, not only on the height of the curve, but on its general character. The natural tendency of the body to show a lower temperature in the early morning than in the afternoon is very apparent. Compare, for example, in chart 10, the curve —, —, — with the curve — — —, the former being the average curve for inoculation done at 10 a. m. Here the natural tendency toward elevation of temperature accelerates the action of the prophylactic, and the temperature rises rapidly till 6 p. m., and goes slightly higher by 10 p. m., reaching the crest of the wave in 10.4 hours from the start. It drops sharply again by 2 a. m., and still farther by 6 a. m., not, however, reaching the 99.5 mark. The afternoon rise again manifests itself and the crest of the second wave is reached in 30.6 hours after the start. A third wave is evident, with its crest at the 52d hour.

The curve for inoculations done at 6 p. m. is totally different. The influence of the prophylactic causes a rise for 8 hours, but between 2 and 6 in the morning following inoculation there is a slight drop in accordance with the natural tendency. From then on there is a striking rise to the crest of the first wave, 20 hours after the start, i. e., at 2 p. m. The fall to nearly 99° F. by 6 a. m. on the following day is striking, and is followed by a second wave, less marked than the first, with its crest again at 2 p. m., or 44 hours from the start. In other words, after inoculation late in the day, i. e., at 6 p. m., the tendency for a low temperature at 6 a. m. is only just evident on the morning after inoculation, the effect of the prophylactic being really steadily on the increase at that time, namely, 12 hours after the start; and the rise of the first wave is scarcely interrupted by the slight fall. No third wave occurs.

Further, the inoculation late in the day is more comfortable for the patient, the temperature not rising high enough (not over 100.31° in 60 cases) to interfere with sleep on the fore-night. The period of greatest discomfort is from 2 to 6 the next afternoon, and by bedtime the temperature has started to fall. Sleep is likely to be interfered with because of the soreness of the arm, but only during the second night. The second wave is much less trying than the first, and a third is usually escaped.

The hours of highest and lowest temperature.—Chart 10 brings out

the dissimilarity between the curves of temperature following inoculation at different times of the day, but chart 11, by rearranging them, shows their general similarity. In this chart the curves are so arranged that the observations for 10, 2, and 6 o'clock, day and night, fall into the same column, hour for hour. The red line averages 100 readings for each of these periods, viz, for 10, 2, and 6 o'clock, day and night, and the 3 curves are seen to follow the average in their general direction, eliminating only the first rapidly rising wave in the curve of inoculations done at 10 in the morning. As indicated in the foregoing paragraph the natural tendency for a morning fall and an afternoon rise manifests itself. Thus the highest point reached is at 2 p. m. on the second day, while the lowest during the period of observation is at 6 a. m. on the third day. At 2 p. m. on the third day is the crest of the second wave (the third for inoculations done at 2 p. m.), while at 6 a. m. on the second day is the first depression after the first rise in all the curves. This arrangement of the curves only confirms what was said above regarding inoculations late in the day, this time being unquestionably the most comfortable for the patient.

General effect of the inoculations.—Although the charts are not continued beyond the fifty-sixth hour, still all the boys were carefully examined on the fourth day and scarcely a trace of fever was observed. They were also watched for signs of other trouble, but no one seemed to have suffered in the slightest as a result of the inoculations. The tuberculous glands were not made more tender, and at the present writing, two months after the last inoculation, no evidence of harmful effect has been noticed, although a sharp lookout for such has been maintained. It may be said, therefore, that inoculation has practically no effect in a harmful direction, even on children of weak constitutions. This was a very gratifying result, for the writer had been given to understand by some who had seen a good many inoculations that in a considerable number of cases harm, often permanent, was done to children by inoculation.

Although the number of cases treated was not sufficiently great to warrant any very general conclusions, still, the following points were brought out clearly enough to be emphasized:

1. Records taken only at the tenth, twentieth, and thirtieth hours do not give data enough as to the effects of inoculation, as regards the most favorable time of day for the operation, the desirable dose, or the general character of the temperature chart.

2. Two distinct waves of temperature usually follow inoculation, with their crests between 2 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, at whatever time of day the inoculations may be done. The crest of the first wave thus comes between 10 and 20 hours after the start, while that of the second follows about 24 hours later. If inoculation be done early in the day, there are usually 3 waves.

3. The dose of the prophylactic for children should be relatively larger than that for adults. The following doses were found safe for children of various ages, considering 3 ccm. as the standard adult dose. In other brews the dose could be easily calculated from this (standard adult dose, 3 ccm.):

For children 3 to 5 years old, 1 ccm.

For children 6 to 7 years old, 1.5 ccm. to 2 ccm.

For children 8 to 9 years old, 2.5 ccm.

For children 10 to 11 years old, 2.5 ccm.

For children 12 years and over, 3 ccm. or the full adult dose.

4. Inoculation done late in the day—say between 5 and 6 o'clock—gave the best results, both in comfort to the patient and in maximum reaction from a given dose.

5. Inoculation done aseptically has no harmful effect on the patient's health, however young he be, provided he have no acute disease at the time of the operation.

Report from Calcutta—Transactions of service—Cholera and plague mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, June 16, as follows:

During the week ended June 11, 1904, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Schonfels*, bound for Boston and New York with no passengers and a crew of 62. The effects of the Lascars were disinfected and fumigated; rat guards were kept on the wharf lines while the vessel lay at dock.

During the week there were 36 deaths from plague and 7 from cholera in Calcutta. In Bengal, for the week ended June 4, there were 235 cases; 199 deaths from plague.

ITALY.

Reports from Naples—Inspection of vessels.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, June 27 and July 4, as follows: During the week ended June 25, 1904, the following ships were inspected at Naples and Palermo:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
June 22	Citta di Napoli.....	New York	488	75	850	25
23	P. de Sautrustegui.....	do	199	25	350	13
25	Sicilian Prince.....	do	229	40	420	3
25	Algeria	do	216	50	450	7

Annual statistics of Italian emigration to the United States—Plague and sleeping sickness in the Transcauc.

Week ended July 2, 1904:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
June 26	Prinz Oskar.....	New York	553	91	875	19
29	Liguria	do	316	55	715	12
July 1	Prinzess Irene.....	do	269	65	420	10
2	Patria.....	do	215	27	370	10

PALERMO.

June 26	Sicilian Prince.....	New York	195	75	250	22
26	Algeria	do	148	50	175	9

Annual statistics of emigration from Naples and Palermo to the United States.

The annual report of this station for the fiscal year July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, inclusive, shows that during that period 229 vessels were visited at Naples and Palermo, and that 150,755 emigrants were inspected from Naples and 14,782 from Palermo. There were 20,083 pieces of baggage inspected without disinfection and 229,869 disinfected. The number of persons recommended for rejection was 5,225. Of these 4,885 had trachoma, 225 favus, 8 ringworm, 3 smallpox, 5 measles, 8 fever, and 89 other diseases or deformities.

Bubonic plague in the Transvaal.

Telegraphic reports from Johannesburg, dated June 26, 1904, state that up to that date there were 146 cases of bubonic plague in the Transvaal, with 96 deaths. Of these 26 cases and 13 deaths were among Europeans. It is also stated in newspaper reports that among the Chinese laborers in the Transvaal mines there have recently occurred 17 cases of sleeping sickness, 1 of which was fatal.

MEXICO.

Report from Monterey—Inspection of Lampazos—Sanitary conditions good.

Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reports, July 12, as follows:

I returned July 11 to this station from an inspection trip to Lampazos.

Lampazos is a municipality of about 8,500 population on the line of the Mexican National Railroad between Monterey and Laredo. Yellow fever prevailed there in October, November, and December, 1903, during which months there were recorded 5 deaths from this disease. There have been no deaths reported from this cause since January 1, 1904. Judging from the mortuary records, the health of the town is about normal.

Reports from Progreso and Merida—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever in Merida.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports as follows: Week ended July 9, 1904: Estimated population, 8,000; quarantinable diseases, none; total number of deaths 7—bronchitis, dentition, enteritis, asphyxia (child 9 days old), aortic aneurism, stillbirth, hæmaturia. General conditions of port and country adjacent, only fair. Merida shows continuance of yellow fever.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Crew.	Passengers.	Transit.
July 3	Habana	New York	98	53	30
3	Dictator	New Orleans	39	0	0
6	Cape Antires	New York via Cuba ..	27	0	0
7	Vizcaina	New Orleans	22	0	0

The *Dictator*, *Cape Antires*, and *Vizcaina* were fumigated.

Measures for sanitary improvement.

An earnest effort is being made by the board of health, or sanitary commission, of this State to rid the country of the mosquito and of the diseases of which that insect is the medium of transmission; and, further, to effect a general and much needed improvement in the sanitary conditions of the country, particularly of the city of Merida. The measures used are the instruction of the people as to the importance of the work, appeals to their individual interest and to their public spirit, house to house inspection of persons and premises, listing of nonimmunes, isolation of all suspected and confirmed cases, prompt disinfection of infected premises, and the usual means for destruction and prevention of the mosquito.

In this town, Progreso, and vicinity the elimination of the mosquito will be very difficult because of a swamp at the south border of the town. This marsh extends a long distance east and west, so that filling would be too costly, while its level is so nearly that of the Gulf as to make drainage impracticable or impossible. Throughout Mexico the authorities seem determined to secure improvement of health conditions.

Report from Tampico—Inspection of vessels—Heavy rainfall—Probable large increase in number of mosquitoes.

Assistant Surgeon McClintic reports, July 4, as follows:

During the week ended July 2, 1904, 5 bills of health were issued. The 2 vessels fumigated were the British steamship *Oldhamia*, crew of 33, for Norfolk via New York, and the British steamship *Mountfields*, crew of 24, for Pensacola.

The mortality report for the city of Tampico and vicinity shows, for the 2 weeks ended July 2, a total of 36 deaths from all causes, including measles, 3; tuberculosis, 1; pneumonia, 4, and smallpox, 1. Measles is epidemic in the city.

Rains have been frequent and very heavy during the past week, and at present a considerable portion of the town is inundated, so that to get about from house to house in the streets it is necessary to use boats. This is the case along the river front and in the low-lying districts where the poorer people principally live. Experience has taught them that when the water subsides they will be visited by disease, and consequently the future is looked forward to with considerable fear and anxiety.

The waters are so high as to almost cut off Tampico from outside communication. The mosquitoes up to the present time have not been troublesome, but on account of the heavy rains and the large areas of fresh water at their disposal for breeding, their appearance in great abundance is anticipated.

Reports from Veracruz, weekly and monthly—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever—Decrease in number of mosquitoes.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lumsden reports, July 5 and 12, as follows: During the week ended July 2, 1904, 5 vessels bound for United States ports were inspected and given bills of health. The

following vessels were fumigated with sulphur dioxid and given certificates: June 28, American steamship *Havana*, bound for New York via Progreso and Habana; July 2, Norwegian steamship *Norheim*, bound for New Orleans. The *Havana* was fumigated because there had been a case of yellow fever among the first-cabin passengers on board during the run from Progreso to this port, and the fumigation was conducted with a view to killing all mosquitoes possibly on the vessel.

During the week there were recorded in the city of Veracruz 26 deaths (41.6 per 1,000 annual death rate) from all causes, including 1 from yellow fever (case brought from Progreso on steamship *Havana*; death occurred June 26), 2 from pernicious fever, 2 from remittent fever, and 3 from tuberculosis. Four new cases of yellow fever were reported—2 on June 29 and 2 on June 30. All of the cases were of local infection, 3 of them being among the soldiers at the military barracks.

REPORT FOR JUNE, 1904.

During the month of June, 1904, there were reported 11 cases of yellow fever, with 3 deaths. Of these cases 2 were infected at Merida and were ill when they arrived at Veracruz. For the corresponding month of last year there were reported 110 cases, with 36 deaths.

During the last two weeks the rains in this vicinity have been frequent and heavy. The number of mosquitoes has decreased somewhat. That mosquitoes may be less numerous for a few days after a series of heavy rains can be understood when it is considered that during a heavy downpour of rain many adult mosquitoes not successful in finding shelter must perish, while many in the larval and pupal stages must, in a city located as is Veracruz, be carried in the overflow from various natural and artificial water containers through the gutters into the sea.

During the week ended July 9, 1904, six vessels bound for United States ports were inspected and given bills of health.

During the week there were recorded in the city of Veracruz 37 deaths (59.2 per 1,000, annual death rate) from all causes, including 1 from yellow fever, 2 from remittent fever, 2 from pernicious fever, 1 from pneumonia, and 10 from tuberculosis. Two new cases of yellow fever were reported, 1 on July 5 and 1 on July 6.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Reilley reports as follows: Week ended July 2, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; 1 death; prevailing disease, malarial fever of mild type; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 1	Banan.....	16	0	0	0
2	Utstein.....	15	0	0	0

PANAMA.

Report from Colon—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, July 2, as follows:

During the week ended July 2, 1904, the following vessels cleared from Colon for ports in the United States:

British steamship *Floridian* for New Orleans, June 28, with 43 crew and 29 passengers; American steamship *Seguranca* for New York, June 29, with 70 crew and 88 passengers; British schooner *Mapleleaf* for New York, July 1, with 8 crew and no passengers; Norwegian steamship *Preston* for New Orleans, July 1, with 29 crew and no passengers.

Report from Panama—Inspection of vessel.

Assistant Surgeon Pierce reports, July 5, as follows: Week ended July 3, 1904:

One vessel, the steamship *San Juan*, cleared for San Francisco on June 28 with officers and crew, 66; cabin passengers, 12; steerage, 16; total, 94; all well.

The list of deaths for the week could not be procured in time for this mail. No quarantinable diseases have been reported.

Report from Bocos del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended July 7, 1904. Present officially estimated population not obtainable; number of deaths, 3; prevailing diseases, malarial fevers; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 3	Preston.....	Mobile, Ala.....	29	1	0	1
6	Belvernon.....	do.....	21	2	0	2
6	Fort Gaines.....	do.....	22	1	0	3

PERSIA.

Report from Teheran—Cholera at Koom.

Vice-Consul-General Tyler reports, June 18, as follows:

Cholera has now reached the city of Koom, about 90 miles from Teheran, on the direct highway to Ispahan and the south. It is uncertain how many cases have occurred, but we are informed that the type is not very malignant and consequently not greatly dangerous to life.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

AFRICA—*Sierra Leone*.—Two weeks ended June 17, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 46. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Ayres*.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 905,263. Total number of deaths, 1,005, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 7, measles 1, scarlet fever 9, smallpox 68, and 140 from tuberculosis.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Newcastle*. Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 49,750. Total number of deaths, 40, including enteric fever 2, whooping cough 2, and 3 from tuberculosis.

Sydney.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 511,030. Total number of deaths, 502, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 10, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 3, plague 1, and 65 from tuberculosis.

QUEENSLAND—*Brisbane*.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 124,463. Total number of deaths 122, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 4, measles 1, whooping cough 2, and 1 from plague.

BRAZIL—*Ceara*.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths 101, including 7 from enteric fever.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara—Georgetown*.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths 210, including diphtheria 1 and 30 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*Ontario—Hamilton*.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 55,000. Total number of deaths 74, including diphtheria 2, and 5 from tuberculosis.

CHILE—*Antofagasta*.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 8,000. Total number of deaths, 95, including plague 52, and 8 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—*Hanover*.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 252,068. Total number of deaths, 288, including 13 from infectious diseases.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended June 25, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 13.2 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,287.

London.—One thousand one hundred and forty-three deaths were registered during the week, including measles 55, scarlet fever 3, diphtheria 16, whooping cough 17, enteric fever 5, and diarrhea 25. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 12.8 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,574 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 2 from diphtheria, 8 from measles, and 5 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 25, 1904, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 17.5 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz, 4.8, and the highest in Kilkenny, viz, 39.3 per 1,000. In Dublin

and suburbs 149 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 3, measles 1, and 34 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 25, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 15.9 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,726,236. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 12.3, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 21.1 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 526, including diphtheria 6, measles 12, scarlet fever 2, smallpox 1, and 27 from whooping cough.

JAMAICA—Parish of Portland.—Two weeks ended July 2, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

Port Antonio.—Two weeks ended July 2, 1904. Estimated population, about 3,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported. The health of the port is good.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended June 25, 1904. Estimated population, 197,070. Total number of deaths 253, including 2 from enteric fever.

SPAIN—Barcelona.—Ten days ended June 30, 1904. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths 280, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 6, measles 1, whooping cough 3, smallpox 8, and 28 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 25 to July 22, 1904.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

[For reports received from December 26, 1903, to June 24, 1904, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 24, 1904.]

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Antung.....	July 15.....	Present.
Hongkong.....	May 15-28.....	13	12	Two cases on ss. Ping Shan, from Saigon.
India:				
Bombay.....	June 8-14.....	2	
Calcutta.....	May 22-June 11.....	82	
Madras.....	May 28-June 10.....	3	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 8-14.....	1	
Turkey:				
Bagdad.....	June 6-13.....	9	8	Epidemic.
Bahrein Islands.....	May 10.....	
Basra.....	June 6-13.....	14	11	
Kiazmieh.....	June 6-13.....	13	13	
Redjeff.....	June 6-13.....	155	93	
Sada.....	June 6-13.....	17	11	
Salahieh.....	June 6-13.....	12	8	
Schatrah.....	June 6-13.....	27	23	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 9-June 12	30	7	
Costa Rica:				
Limon.....	July 3-9.....	1	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 26-June 29	36	
Mexico:				
Coatzacoalcas.....	June 12-25.....	2	
Lampazos.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 1, 1904	5	
Merida.....	June 12-25.....	14	3	
Tampico.....	June 12-18.....	1	
Tehuantepec.....	June 19-25.....	3	4	
Vera Cruz.....	June 18-July 9	11	3	One on ss. Habana, from Progreso; one on American ss. Vigilancia, from Merida and Progreso.
Panama	June 10-19.....	1	1	
Peru:				
Callao.....	June 8.....	2	Two cases from ss. Guatemala, from Panama and Valparaiso.
Rio Chiclayo.....	May 19.....	2	

PLAGUE.

Australia:				
Queensland—				
Brisbane.....	May 3-June 1	11	2	
New South Wales—				
Sydney.....	May 17-28.....	2	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	July 9.....	5	2	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 30-June 12	4	1	
Chile:				
Antofagasta.....	May 19-June 6	22	May 1-31, 52 deaths.
Arica.....	July 10.....	1	
Valparaiso.....	June 2.....	4	
China:				
Canton.....	May 28.....	Spreading.
Hongkong.....	May 15-28.....	62	60	Two cases on unknown steamships from Amoy and Shek Loong.
Wusung.....	May 29-June 4	1	On ss. Australian from Kobe and other ports.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 22-June 18	11	3	
Bahiana district.....	May 22-28.....	2	
Beni-Suef.....	June 11-18.....	2	2	
Bibeh district.....	May 22-June 18	9	2	
Dechneh district.....	May 22-June 4	5	7	
Magagha district.....	May 22-28.....	1	
Nag-Hamadi.....	June 11-18.....	5	
Port Said.....	May 22-June 18	3	1	
Samallut district.....	May 22-June 18	15	6	
Tatah district.....	May 22-28.....	1	1	
Zagazig.....	May 29-June 18	10	6	
Formosa:				
Ensuiko.....	May 15-28.....	123	80	
Kagi.....	May 15-28.....	85	82	
Keiung.....	May 15-28.....	3	3	
Pescadores.....	May 15-28.....	1	
Shinko.....	May 15-28.....	5	2	
Taihoku.....	May 15-28.....	13	13	
Tainan.....	May 15-28.....	335	288	
Toroku.....	May 15-28.....	31	18	
Hawaii:				
Honolulu.....	June 21.....	1	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	May 8-28.....	3,837	3,030	
Madras Presidency.....	May 8-28.....	147	108	
Bengal.....	May 8-28.....	777	685	
United Provinces.....	May 8-28.....	2,222	1,956	
Punjab.....	May 8-28.....	58,367	48,809	
Central provinces (including Berar).....	May 8-28.....	76	70	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Mysore State	May 8-28.....	291	181	
Hyderabad State	May 8-28.....	78	76	
Central India	May 8-28.....	168	148	
Rajputana	May 8-28.....	705	540	
Kashmir	May 8-28.....	496	294	
Grand total		67,164	55,897	
Japan:				
Kobe	May 31	1		On ss. Korea from Hongkong via Amoy, Shanghai, and Nagasaki.
Mauritius				
Apr. 8-May 5		3	3	
Peru:				
Trujillo	July 10		1	
Callao	May 27-June 8	7		One case on Chilean ss. Aconcagua from Valparaiso and Panama.
Lima	May 22-28	13	4	Number of cases from Oct., 1903, to May 15, 1904, 224.
Payta	May 29-June 4	11	7	
Persia:				
Koom	June 18			Present.
South Africa:				
Cape Colony (Port Elizabeth)	May 15-June 9	4		
Transvaal—				
Johannesburg	To June 26	146	96	
Turkey:				
Lingah	May 10	3		

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres	Apr. 1-30		68	
Austria-Hungary:				
Prague	June 12-25	12		
Belgium:				
Antwerp	May 29-June 4	2		
Brussels	June 5-11		1	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco	May 8-June 15		75	
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-June 12	658	294	
Chile:				
Santiago	To May 19	500		
China:				
Hongkong	May 15-28	5	2	Two cases imported from Shanghai via ss. Chi Yuen.
Shanghai	May 15-June 18		18	
Tientsin	May 15-21			Epidemic.
Cuba:				
Habana	June 19-25		1	
Formosa:				
Tamsui	Apr. 1-30	3		
France:				
Lyon	May 16-28		4	
Marseille	May 1-31		4	
Paris	June 4-18	22	1	
Great Britain:				
Birmingham	June 19-25	1		
Bradford	June 5-July 2	22	2	
Bristol	June 5-July 2	14		
Cardiff	May 29-June 11	3		
Edinburgh	June 5-July 2	4		
Glasgow	June 11-July 8	90	7	
Leeds	June 12-18	3		
Liverpool	June 12-18	1		
London	June 4-July 2	54	3	
Manchester	June 6-July 2	15	1	
Newcastle on Tyne	June 4-July 2	33	4	
Nottingham	June 5-July 2	7		
Sheffield	May 29-June 11	3		
South Shields	June 12-18	1		
India:				
Bombay	May 25-June 17		28	
Calcutta	June 5-11		1	
Karachi	May 30-June 12	3	2	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Italy:				
Milan	Apr. 1-30.....	1	
Palermo	May 16-June 11	11	2	
Japan:				
Kobe	June 12-25.....	2	
Nagasaki	May 20-31.....	8	7	
Java:				
Batavia	May 8-28.....	14	
Mexico:				
Mexico	June 6-26.....	17	6	
Tampico	June 12-July 2	3	
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam	June 5-11.....	1	
Panama	June 13-19.....	1	1	
Russia:				
Moscow	May 29-June 25	51	23	
Odessa	May 29-June 25	6	1	
St. Petersburg	May 29-June 18	49	10	
Warsaw	May 8-June 11	105	
Spain:				
Barcelona	May 21-June 30	35	
Cadiz	May 1-31.....	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 8-14	1	
Turkey:				
Alexandretta	June 5-11.....	2	
Constantinople	May 30-June 26	18	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Acapulco	June 25	6,000	5
Do	July 2	6,000	12
Alexandretta	June 18	9,000	7
Amherstburg	July 9	2,250	1
Amsterdam	July 2	548,005	149	28	1	7
Antofagasta	May 31	16,000	22	12
Athens	June 25	200,000	14	1	3
Barmen	June 18	150,212	33	4	1	1
Do	June 25	150,212	30	4
Barranquilla	June 22	42,000	27
Beirut	June 18	80,000	a 17
Belfast	June 25	358,693	121	2	2
Belize	July 7	9,000	2
Berlin	June 18	1,968,109	621	73	3	9	2	7
Birmingham	June 25	537,965	149	3
Do	July 2	537,965	149	2	4	3
Bombay	June 14	776,006	512	51	63	2	4
Bremen	June 18	182,000	53	1	2	1
Do	June 25	182,000	61	1	2	1
Bristol	July 2	343,204	74	1	1
Brunswick	do	130,000
Brussels	June 25	575,896	136	18	2
Budapest	do	732,322	1	2	5	9
Calcutta	June 11	847,796	355	25	36	7	1	3
Cape Town	May 28	83,718
Cartagena	June 11	30,000	10
Cartagena	June 19	30,000	21	1
Catania	June 30	153,523	66	1	1	5
Christiania	June 25	224,000	63	1
Coatzacoalcas	June 18	3,000	6	1
Do	June 25	3,000	3	1
Coburg	do	22,962	4	1
Cologne	do	413,387	112	19	1	1

a Estimated.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Colombo	June 4	155,869	103						1			
Colon	July 3	8,000	8									
Constantinople	June 26	800,000	170					4	4		1	1
Corunna	June 25	50,000	23	5					1			
Crefeld	do	110,389	15									
Flume	June 19	40,000										
Flushing	June 25	19,105	8									
Do	July 2	19,105	6									
Frankfort-on-the-Main	June 25	313,600	91									
Funchal	June 26	44,049	18	2								
Geneva	June 18	111,000	19							1		
Ghent	June 11	163,741	57	3								
Do	June 18	163,741	56	6					1			1
Do	June 25	163,741	50	6					2			
Glasgow	July 1	798,357	235					1	1	1	2	5
Gothenburg	June 25	135,314	40	7								
Halifax	July 9	40,787	10									
Hamburg	June 25	751,842	223						1		3	6
Hamilton, Bermuda	June 28	17,535	4									
Do	July 5	17,535	3									
Havre	June 25	130,196	39	11					3			
Karachi	June 12	108,644	90		22			2				
Kingston, Canada	July 8	19,374	5									
Kingston, Jamaica	June 25	52,475							3			
La Rochelle	June 19	31,553							1			
Lausanne	June 18	50,800	21									
Leeds	July 2	450,142	138	21						2		11
Liverpool	June 25	723,430	253						3	1		21
Do	July 2	723,430	252						1	1	1	23
London	June 25	6,907,756	1,574				2		7	4	23	72
Madras	June 10	509,346	391			1						2
Mainz	June 25	89,000	33	1					1			2
Manchester	do	558,335	182	28								16
Mannheim	June 18	151,706	112									4
Do	June 25	151,706	51									1
Mazatlan	do	20,000	20							1		
Mexico	June 19	368,777	307	34				4	2			1
Do	June 26	368,777	306	29				1	3			4
Moscow	June 18	1,173,427	635	19				4	1		2	11
Newcastle-on-Tyne	June 25	225,262	57					1				31
Nottingham	do	239,753	65							2		1
Nuremberg	June 18	275,000	124	13								
Odessa	June 25	492,000	184	11					1	6	2	3
Plymouth	July 2	112,000	29									
Puerto Cortez	July 7	2,125	1									1
Quebec	July 2	70,000										
Rio de Janeiro	May 29	830,000	321	33			2	45				
Do	June 5	800,000	356	38	1			58				1
Rotterdam</												

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Tarragona	June 25	19,300	10	2						1		1	
Tuxpam	June 28	13,000	9	2									
Utiila	June 25	932											
Venice	June 18	166,288	54	5								1	1
Veracruz	July 2	32,000	26	3			1						
Vienna	June 25	1,797,992	614	116						1		7	43
Warsaw	June 11	771,382	273	37				22	2	1	4	6	1
Winnipeg	July 2	70,000		1							2	1	
Yokohama	May 14	313,695											
Do	May 21	313,695								2		2	

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.